Carolina Observer.

VIII.—42.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1825. [NO. 406.

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e first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
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the Editor must be post paid.

ution of Copartnership.

heretofore existing, under the name of
ITEHEAD. & Co. was dissolved on the 1st
ual consent. W. Whitehead is duly au-
settle the business of said copartnership,
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
RICHARD F. YARBROUGH.
1825—5-2w.

Labourers Wanted

CAPE FEAR RIVER, between
VILLE AND WILMINGTON.

attention to recommence the works for
rovement of the Cape Fear river, be-
tteville and Wilmington, as early as the
dmit.
ber of labourers who choose to apply will
ate employment.
of Negroes will do well to embrace this
of engaging them in a work where the
beral and promptly paid, the provisions
me and abundant, and every attention
to their cleanliness and health.
HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.
—5-8t

Splendid Drawings

ce in the city of Baltimore, during the month of March.

20,000, 10,000, 5,000,
es 12 of 1,000, 6 of 500,
and many of 100.

ve brilliant capitals are all to be drawn
e wheel of the

d State Lottery, No. 3,

s splendid scheme are already
remaining five will take place under
ndence of the Commissioners appoint
and Council, on the following

ing on Thursday, 3d of March.
ing on Thursday, 10th of March.
ing on Thursday, 17th of March.
ing on Wednesday, 30th of March.
ast on Thursday, 31st of March.
reat capital of $40,000 should be un-
the 19th is over, in which case the 20th
be deferred to the 12th April, when
must be completed.

812 Quarters,	$3
6 Rights,	1 50

ndrawn, and may be had in a variety of
numbers, at

ALLENS'
Lottery & Exchange Office,
166 *Market-street.*

ve been distributed in the above Lot-
es of 1,000, 3 of 500, &c. where was
000 in the Monument, and sold and
izes of one hundred thousand dollars

om any part of the United States, either
st paid) or by private conveyance, en-
cash, or prizes in any of the Baltimore
ll meet the same prompt and punctu-
ifon personal application, addressed t
S. & M. ALLEN, *Baltimore*
ers at a distance, may with confidence
forward their remittances to Allens' of
t any time the great Capitals should be
e they arrive, the amount will be imm
rn d, or invested to the best possible
n some other brilliant Lottery then about
h.
, March 1. 1825—5-6t.

Shinn's Panacea.

scriber having discovered the compos
SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now
hand for sale—he has reduced the price
to $2 50, or by the dozen $14.
able institutions in the United States,
or, will be supplied gratis.
izens of the principal towns will appoint
order and distribute this medicine to
will be supplied.
licine is celebrated for the cure of the
seases:—Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerat-
d sore throat, long standing rheumatic
taneous diseases, white sweling and
he bones, and all cases generaly of an
racter, and chronic diseases, generally
debilitated constitutions, but more espe-
syphilis, or affections arising therefrom,
e larynx, nodes, &c. And that dread-
occasioned by a long and excessve use
&c. It is also useful in diseases of the

CERTIFICATES.

thin the last two years, had an opportu-
ng several cases of very inveterate ul-
having resisted previously the regular
eatment, were healed by the use of Mr.
nacea, and I do believe from what I have
it will prove an important remedy in
venereal and mercurial diseases.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
or of the Institutes and Practice of Phy
in the University of Pennsylvania.
mployed the Panacea of Mr. Swain, in
nstances, within the last three years, and
s found it extremely efficacious, espe-
econdary syphilis and mercurial disease.
esitation in pronouncing it a medicine
ble value.
W. GIBSON, M. D.
essor of Surgery in the University of
Pennsylvania.
JOHN SHINN, Chemist.
hia, Feb. 17, 1823—1amf 1y—382.
r sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. corne
d Market Streets.

REMOVAL.

MARTENSE has removed to the store
erly occupied by Mr. E. E. Lewis, one
of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers
general assortment of Dry Goods, Cot-
Straw Bonnets, Men's Imitation Beaver
wholesale and retail.
ville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Blanks for sale here.

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.
February 2nd—100—tf

Superior Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber living in Mecklenburg county, North-Carolina, near the Great Stage Road, leading from Salisbury to Charlotte, eight miles north of Charlotte, keeps constantly on hand Cotton Gins, made on the most improved plan, of the best materials; and he will warrant his work to be as faithfully executed, and his Gins perform as well as any made in the state. Orders from any part of the state, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. Orders should be sent on as early in May. BENJAMIN P. ALEXANDER
November 5—390—6team

THE INAUGURATION.

Washington, March 5.

At an early hour yesterday morning the avenues to the Capitol presented a lively and animated scene. Groups of citizens hastening to the great theatre of expectation, were to be seen in all directions; carriages were rolling to and fro, and ever and anon the sound of the drum and trumpet at a distance gave notice that the military were in motion and repairing to their different parade grounds. The crowd at the doors of the Capitol began to accumulate about nine o'clock, and, although ladies were allowed the privilege of their sex in being admitted to seats reserved for them in the lobbies of the House of Representatives, they had to attain the envied station at no small sacrifice, and the gentlemen who led and guarded them were obliged in some instances almost literally to fight their way to the doors.

Towards 12 o'clock, the military, consisting of General and Staff Officers and the Volunteer Companies of the 1st and 2d Legion, received the President at his residence, with his predecessor, and several officers of the Government. The cavalry led the way, and the procession moved in very handsome array, with the music of the several corps, to the Capitol, attended by thousands of citizens. The President was attended on horseback by the Marshal, with his assistants for the day, distinguished by blue badges, &c. On arriving at the Capitol, the President, with his escort, was received by the Marine corps, under the command of Col. Henderson, stationed in line in front of the Capitol, whose excellent band of music saluted the Presidents on their entrance into the Capitol.

Within the Hall, the sofas between the columns, the entire space of the circular lobby without, the bar, the spacious promenade in the rear of the Speaker's chair, and the three outer rows of the members' seats, were all occupied with a splendid array of beauty and fashion. On the left, the Diplomatic Corps, in the costume of their respective courts, occupied the places assigned them, on the innermost range of seats, immediately before the steps which lead to the chair. The officers of our own Army and Navy were seen dispersed among the groups of ladies, exhibiting that most appropriate and interesting of associations, valor guarding beauty. Chairs were placed in front of the Clerk's table, on the semicircle within the members' seats, for the Judges of the Supreme Court. The hour of twelve arrived, and expectation was on tiptoe—the march of the troops, announced by the band of the marine corps, was heard without, and many a waving plume an graceful head within beat time to the martial sounds. The galleries, though filled to overflowing, were remarkable for the stillness and decorum which (with a very few exceptions) prevailed.

At 20 minutes past twelve, the Marshals made their appearance in blue scarves, succeeded by the officers of both Houses of Congress, who introduced the President Elect. He was followed by the venerable Ex-President and family, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in their robes of office, and the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, with a number of Members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black, ascended the steps to the Speaker's chair, and took his seat. The Chief Justice was placed in front of the Clerk's table, having before him another table, on the floor of the Hall, on the opposite side of which sat the remaining Judges, with their faces towards the Chair. Silence having been proclaimed, and the doors of the Hall closed, Mr. Adams rose and read with a clear and deliberate articulation, the address which will be found in another part of this paper. The time occupied by the delivery of this address was about forty minutes. As soon as the last sentence was pronounced, a general plaudit, commencing in the galleries, but extending, in a degree, throughout the whole assembly, continued for some minutes. The President Elect then descended from the Chair, and placing himself on the right hand of the Judges' table, received from the Chief Justice, a volume of the Laws of the United States, from which he read, in a loud and clear voice, the oath of office: at the close of which, the plaudits were repeated, mingled with cheers from the spectators who filled the galleries, and immediately followed by the discharge of a salute of artillery.

The congratulations which then poured in from every side, occupied the hands and could not but reach the heart of the President. The meeting between him and his venerated predecessor had in it something peculiarly affecting. General Jackson, we were pleased to observe, was among the earliest of those who took the hand of the President; and their looks and deportment toward each other were a rebuke to that littleness of party spirit, which can see no merit in a rival, and feel no joy in the honor of a competitor. Shortly after one o'clock, the procession commenced leaving the Hall; but it was nearly an hour before the clustering groups which had crowded every seat and avenue completely retired.

The President was then escorted back as he came, and, on his arrival at his residence, received the compliments and respects of a great number of gentlemen and ladies who called upon him, who also generally paid their respects at the Mansion occupied by the Ex-President.

Nat. Intel.

The Inauguration.—At an early hour yesterday morning, our city presented an unusual scene of bustle. There had been a great influx of strangers in the course of Thursday, in order to witness a scene, the entire grandeur of which consists in its simplicity, and the variety of associations to which it naturally gives birth. Whatever of splendour belongs to it is entirely intrinsic; there is no external show, no borrowed grandeur, none of the tinseling, nor glitter, nor circumstance of artificial pomp; yet its effect throws into the deepest shade the most magnificent spectacles which are dependent only on their gorgeousness for the interest which they create.—*Nat. Journal, 5th inst.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Washington, March 4, 1825.

This day, at the appointed hour, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS took the oath of office as President of the United States, at the Capitol, and, on the occasion, delivered the following Inaugural Address:

IN compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow-citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my country the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted:—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man, it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the Union, by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence, is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen; the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean; the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists; Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively, as under any other Government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often, by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various: founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican Government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders.—Union, justice, tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty,—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre.—This time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard—That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate Government upon earth—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse, of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other—That the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden, of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate. That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation, union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party.—It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of Foreign Powers, is of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the composition and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation: to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and, to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the Navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of the country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury?—Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all Constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give, for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate Departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State Governments; to the candid and liberal support of the People, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service: and knowing, that, except the Lord keep the City, the watchmen waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friday, March 4, 1825.

At a special Meeting of the Senate of the United States, called by written notice from the President of the United States, held at the Senate Chamber of the Capitol—

At about half past ten o'clock the Senate was called to order.

Mr. Mills, of Massachusetts, rose and said, that the Vice-President (Mr. Calhoun,) being present, he proposed that Mr. Jackson, of Tennessee, being the oldest Senator now present, should administer to him the oath of office.

This being assented to—

The oath of office was accordingly administered to the Vice President by the General; after which ceremony, he took the Chair as President of the Senate. A short time afterwards, he rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I feel deeply the responsibility of the station, to which, as the presiding officer of this body, I have been called by the voice of my fellow citizens.

To no other branch of the Government has the constitution assigned powers more various or more important than to the Senate. Without intending to examine either their extent or character, I may be permitted to remark, that, while the other branches are confined, with few exceptions, to what may be considered their appropriate powers, to this body, only, is granted a participation in all the different powers of the Government—Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

In its Legislative character, it partakes, with the House of Representatives, in all of the powers vested in Congress, excepting that of originating revenue bills: in its Executive, it holds an important control over the powers of appointing to office and forming treaties; and, in its Judiciary, it constitutes the court before which all officers of the Government may be held accountable for an honest discharge of duty; while, from its peculiar character, as the Representative of the States, it is emphatically the guardian of their rights and sovereignty.

It must be apparent, that on a wise and virtuous exercise of these important powers, the success of our free and happy system of government, in no small degree, depends. We, accordingly, find that the framers of our constitution have bestowed the greatest attention on the organization of this body; and with such happy success, that it is as admirably adapted to the discharge of each of its various and dissimilar functions, as if any particular one only, instead of all, had been the sole object of its creation.—So fortunate, indeed, is its structure, in every respect, that even time, instead of impairing, has had the opposite effect, of remedying what might, at first, be considered the only defect in the body. At the formation of the government, the members of the Senate were, probably, too few to attract the full confidence of the people, and thereby give to it that weight in the system which the constitution intended. This defect has, however, been happily removed by an extraordinary growth. In the short space of thirty-six years, eleven new States have been added to the Union, and twice that number of Senators to the body; and before the termination of the next four years, the original number of States and Senators will be more than doubled.

I feel, gentlemen, that I owe an apology for touching on subjects which must be familiar to this enlightened body, and also for adding, what must be known to all, that a successful discharge of the duties assigned by the Constitution to the Senate must depend, notwithstanding the skill of its organization, almost wholly on the patriotism and wisdom of the members. These high attributes, I however feel assured, from past and present experience, will never be wanting in the members of this body.

In fulfilling your important functions, something will depend on the skill and impartiality of the presiding officer. In regard to the former, I can promise nothing. I am without experience, which only can give the requisite skill in presiding, and feel that I must often throw myself on your indulgence. I shall, however, endeavor to compensate for the want of skill by the most rigid impartiality. In this office, I shall regard only the Senate and its duties, and I shall strive with a feeling of pride (in the station, I trust, not reprehensible,) to preserve the high character already attained by the Senate for dignity and wisdom, and to elevate it, if possible, still higher in the public esteem.

The Address was attentively listened to, and respectfully received.

The credentials of the new Members of the Senate, and of those whose term commences this day by re-election, were read.

The following new Members, to wit:

From Vermont,	Dudley Chase,
Pennsylvania,	William Marks,
Georgia,	John M. Berrian,
Ohio,	Wm. H. Harrison,
Kentucky,	John Rowan,
Indiana,	Wm. Hendricks,
Illinois,	Elias K. Kane,

appeared, and, the oath of office being administered to them by the Vice President, took their seats.

The following Members, also, re-elected for six years from this day, took the oath of office, viz. Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, Mr. Gaillard, of South Carolina, Mr. J. S. Johnston, of Louisiana, and Mr. Barton, of Missouri.

Some conversation took place on the case of Mr. Lanman, re-appointed by the Governor in the recess of the Legislature, the question being, whether a failure by the Legislature to make choice of a Senator constitutes the contingency in which a Governor may appoint a Senator—the language of the Constitution being, "If vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments," &c.

The subject was laid over till to-morrow, to which time the Senate adjourned.

Saturday, March 5.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. it was *Ordered*, That a committee be appointed to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate are ready to receive from him any communications he may be pleased to make.

Messrs. Lloyd, of Mass. and Macon were appointed the committee.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Lloyd reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the President would make a communication to the Senate in the course of this day.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the case of Mr. Lanman—it being on a motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Seymour, that Mr. L. be sworn in and permitted to take his seat.

After debate, on motion of Mr. Eaton, the subject was referred to a committee of three.

A message was received (of an Executive nature) from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Brent, of the Department of State, when the doors of the Senate were closed until near 3 o'clock; and then the Senate adjourned.

Monday, March 7.

The Senate met at twelve o'clock.

The committee appointed yesterday on the case of Mr. Lanman made a report, citing several cases having a bearing on the question. The report being read, considerable debate ensued, when, the question being taken, it was decided, by a vote of 23 to 18, that Mr. Lanman was not entitled to a seat.

Several messages (of an Executive nature) were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Daniel Brent; and

After spending some time in the consideration of Executive business,

The Senate adjourned.

Washington, March 9.

The Senate spent the whole session of yesterday on Executive business, and, of course, with closed doors—their proceedings on Treaties and Nominations being always private.

In the course of the day, on a motion made to that effect, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the confidential proceedings of Monday, so far as regarded the vote on the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State. To gratify public curiosity, as well as to comply with the presumed intentions of the Senate, in disclosing their proceedings in this particular, we publish the vote, which was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Bouligny, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Gaillard, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes of Maine, Johnston of Louisiana, Kane, King of Alabama, Knight, Lloyd of Md., Lloyd of Mass., Mills, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren, Van Dyke—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Berrian, Branch, Cobb, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes of Miss., Jackson, McIlvaine, Macon, Marks, Tazewell, Thomas, Williams—14.

Washington, March 10.

The Senate, having concluded the business of their extra session, adjourned yesterday, at three o'clock, *sine die*.

Previous to the adjournment, the VICE PRESIDENT, according to usage, retired from the Chair of the Senate; when

Mr. Gaillard was re-elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The votes were, for Mr. Gaillard 27, scattering 7.

The most important decision made by the Senate yesterday, we presume, was the rejection of the Convention lately formed with the Government of Colombia; in relation to the African Slave trade.

The first article of the treaty (giving the mutual right of search on the seas and coasts of Africa and the West Indies,) was stricken out by a vote of 28 to 12.

The treaty was then rejected, *nem. con.*

MR. CLAY'S VALEDICTORY.

In the House of Representatives, on the 3d of March, on motion of Mr. Markley, of Penn. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and unpleasant duties of the chair, during the present session of Congress.

A few minutes after this vote, Mr. Clay, the Speaker, having resumed the Chair, addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN: For the honorable testimony which you have been pleased this day to express to my official conduct in this highly distinguished station, I pray you to accept my profound acknowledgments. Near fourteen years, with but two comparatively short intervals, the arduous duties of the Chair have been assigned to me. In that long period, of peace and of war, causes from without and within, of great public excitement, have occasionally divided our councils disturbed our harmony, and threatened our safety. Happily, however, past dangers, which appeared to encompass us, were dispelled, as I anxiously hope those of the present will be, in a spirit of mutual forbearance, moderation, and wisdom. The debates in this House, to which those causes gave rise, were sometimes ardent and animated: but, amidst all the heats and agitations produced by our temporary divisions, it has been my happy fortune to experience, in an unexampled degree, the kindness, the confidence, and the affectionate attachment of the Members of the House. Of the numerous decisions which I have been called upon to pronounce from this place, on questions often suddenly started, and of much difficulty, it has so happened, from the generous support given me, that not one of them has ever been reversed by the House. I advert to this fact, not in a vain spirit of exultation, but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratitude.

In retiring, perhaps forever, from a situation with which so large a portion of my life has been associated, I shall continually revert, during the remainder of it, with unceasing respect and gratitude, to this great theatre of our public action, and with the firm belief that the public interests and the liberty of our beloved country will be safely guarded hereafter, as they have been heretofore, by enlightened patriotism.

Gentlemen: In returning to your respective families and constituents, I beg all of you, without exception, to carry with you my fervent prayers for the continuation of your lives, your health, and your happiness."

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

The following letter from General Jackson is published in the New York National Advocate, for which paper it was communicated by General Samuel Swartwout, accompanied with the following among other remarks:

"The following letter was received by me, a few days since, and although a private communication, and not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views and noble conduct of its distinguished author, that I cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper."

Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,—Yesterday I received your communication, adverting to the reasons and defence presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brook, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, "a military chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it, the appearance of personality, more than any thing esle; and could the opinion be at all entertained that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen. I might yet consider some notice of it necessary. Such a belief, however, I cannot entertain, without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honored by ninety-nine electors of the people,

I am well aware that this term, "Military Chieftain," has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay, and certain of his friends; but the vote with which I have been honored by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced has availed but little. This is sufficient for me—I entertain a deep and heart-felt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "Military Chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that early in life, even in the days of my boyhood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of Major General of Militia in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the west, when 3000 went with me to the field to support her Eagles. If this constitute me a "military chieftain," I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the western people and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honour, the safety, and the glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of "a Military Chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the right of the country, to be termed "Military Chieftains," and denounced therefor? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be to arrest the ardour of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril; with me it will make no difference, for my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been charged, by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man, who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "Military Chieftain," I am content so to be considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the west, why, in his opinion, I merited neither his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course "his conscience" assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as a "Military Chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again among us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit; it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but considering that by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer it even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him, thank God, I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself. To the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal, whence is derived whatever of reputation either he or I may possess. By a reference there, it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of President; it was the frank and flattering call of the freemen of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking, through art or management, to entice any representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into, to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institution, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner, either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, *my* conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management, may seek influence not sanctioned by intrinsic merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have times past done more injury to the freedom, and the rights of man, than did a military chieftain, and in this country, at least in times of peace, are much more feared. I have seen some of this in my march through life; seen some men too, making the professions, who were more influenced by selfish views and considerations than they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country; difficulties met me at every step, but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to private life, but for the call I received to the Senate of the Union, I should have continued there. I have never sought power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and this I never shall. If these things, then, make me one, I am "a military chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your obt. servt.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Sam'l. Swartwout, New York.

FOREIGN.

New York, March 7.—By the ship Bayard, capt. Robinson, in 30 days from Havre, we have received Paris papers to the 1st February inclusive, and London dates of the 29th January.

Greece.—The Greeks have struck another blow against the naval power of their oppressors, which cannot fail to be, we doubt, had any remained, that their independence as a nation is now effectually secured. After the engagement of the 2d November, off Candia, in which the Turks were prevented from utterly destroying the remnant of the Pacha of Egypt by a violent storm, it appears that the latter left the Morea, and occupied in the Bay of Macri on the coast of December, with the intention of proceeding to Candia with provisions for the troops. The Greek Admiral Miaulis received intelligence of this movement by his fast sailing squadron, and immediately pursued the Turkish armada with the whole of his fleet, and came up with them about noon on the 2d inst. The Greeks broke the Egyptian line at the first attack, entirely defeated the Turkish fleet, actively followed up the victory, and destroyed the fleet of Ibraham Pacha, which was steering towards Alexandria in a state of disorder. So completely crippled was the Egyptian naval force, that it was thought the Pacha of Egypt would retire from the contest; and he was convinced of the weakness of the Sultan, he would soon declare his long cherished intention of shaking off the Ottoman yoke, and re-establishing the independence of his country. The Pacha lost 12 vessels, among which was a fine frigate, 4 corvettes burnt; and 15 transports, 7 of which were destroyed, and 8 taken by the Greeks. The victorious fleet had entered the port of Hydria. In the battles of the 24th & 25th Dec. 3000 Egyptians were made prisoners by the Greeks. No news was felt in Greece on account of the battle of Colocotroni, and there was every reason to believe that the civil broils would soon come to an end to by the convocation of a new Congress, if before its assembling the conditions had not submitted to the Ottoman government. Other accounts say that the rebels had all submitted.

The Turkish Divan is stated to be dissolved on listening to no proposals from the Greeks short of a return to the former state of degradation under the yoke of the barbarians.

By an arrival at New York from Liverpool, London papers to the 1st of February, have been received.

The Parliament assembled on the 3d February, and owing to the indisposition of the King's health, the royal speech was delivered by Lords Commissioners appointed for the purpose. The Speech represents the great interests of the nation in a thriving condition; and states that a feeling of content and satisfaction was diffused throughout all classes of the British people; though in Ireland disturbances are said to exist calculated to endanger the peace of society; and his Majesty relies on Parliament for the means of applying a remedy to this evil. Upon the whole, however, it shows the affairs of the kingdom to be in a flourishing condition.

Great Fire at St. Thomas.—Capt. Cook, arrived at Boston, furnishes the following account of a destructive fire at that place:—"On the 12th February, St. Thomas laid about 4 or 500 houses, and about 100 stores of all descriptions in the west of the town. Property to a large amount was destroyed, and many persons who arose in the morning rich and independent, were, before noon, destitute. The fire being so rapid, with a strong wind, little property was saved from the flames.

Private letters state that about one half the town was destroyed, and five hundred families rendered houseless. The conflagration was arrested by the spirited exertions of the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Grampus, and the Americans present. It was ascertained that the conflagration was occasioned by a silly trick of a superstitious old woman to detect a theft.

Blanks for sale here

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

Y MORNING, MARCH 17, 1825.

count, in last week's paper, of ies which took place in the re- General Lafayette on his arrival were some omissions and in- which it is proper we should e particularly as the want of mi- ledge and the inclemency of the vented our doing justice to the ectable commander of the corps , who was senior officer of the

up our account, therefore, at t the General had passed over Bridge, we should have said, net by the Magistrate of Po- the Commissioners of the town, there to receive and welcome s ceremony over, the corps of with the Mecklenburg troop on the whole under the command of wheeled up and formed the es- e Town House.

uld also have mentioned a circum- ich adds another to the thousand of the kind feelings with which al receives every mark of atten- n him in this country. At the Saturday, commanded by Col. the Corps of Artillery, and after was fired, he remarked that, al- was not strictly military, he must ted to take leave of each man in which he did by an affectionate the hand; and observed the same with Major Strange's command, ng escorted by them back to his

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l Lafayette arrived at Cheraw on night after leaving here, and re- t that place till noon on Monday. proceeded to Camden, where he on Tuesday. On Wednesday the one of the monument over Baron was laid. On Thursday the Ge- ched Columbia; and departed for on on Saturday morning, where he e received in great style on Mon-

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A CARD.

ficers and Members of the "Cum- Flying Artillery," composing the General Lafayette to the South line, tender their respectful ac- gments to the Committee of Ar- nts and Citizens of Cheraw, for the and hospitality shewn the Corps ts stay in that place. The Corps indebted to Geo. T. Hearsey, Esq. of ough, for the handsome manner in t was entertained at his residence night of the 6th inst and request accept of their sincere thanks.

teville, March 14.

Editors of the National Intelligen- e that they feel themselves authori- contradict the report which has got culation that Chief Justice Marshall t to resign his seat on the Bench of preme Court.

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plendid Dinner was given at Boston, 4th of March, in honor of the eleva- f Mr. Adams to the Fesidential There were nine tables, of the length of Faneuil Hall, in which the r was given. The Hon. Wm. Gray ed, assisted by *thirty-one* gentlemen ce Presidents. A great number of tic toasts were drank; an among we observe that each of the ate Can- s was toasted.

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following nominations, lately made President, have been confirmed by nate.

ry Clay, of Kentucky, to be Secretary te.

hard Rush, of Pennsylvania, ecreta- the Treasury.

es Barbour, of Virginia, Secretary ar.

x. H. Everett, of Massachusett, Min- to Spain.

l R. Poinsett, of South Carolin, Min- to Mexico.

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al Promotions.—The following is a f promotions in the Navy, confirmed e Senate of the United States, viz:

be Captains.—Robert Henley, Stephen n, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, les C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. sworth, George W. Rodgers, George ead, Henry E. Ballard.

be Masters Commandant.—Lawrence ney, Foxall A. Parker, Edward R. all, Daniel Turner, David Conner, John agher, Thomas H. Stevens.

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he SENATE on the 3d inst. advised and ented to the ratification of the Gene- vention of Peace, Amity, Navigatio, Commerce, recently concluded with- blic of COLOMBIA, by our Minister a. at Bogota.

The Board of Internal Improvements will meet again in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 23d of May; when they expect to visit all the Works on Cape-Fear; from thence they will go to the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal, the Roanoke River, and probably Ocracock Inlet and Croathan Sound.

Raleigh Register.

Accounts of the President.—An anonymous writer lately made his appearance in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, with a long and labored attempt to prove that Mr. Monroe had received large sums of money, while in the public service, to which he was not entitled. Suspicion immediately fixed on Wm. B. Giles, formerly a distinguished Senator from the state of Virginia, as the author, it having been known that he has long cherished a deeply rooted hatred of President Monroe. The newspapers charged him with the authorship, and he has confessed it. He has in consequence fallen under the lash of some able writers, who have not spared Mr. Giles's own character. In consequence of this attack by Mr. Giles, the injunction of secrecy which is laid on all proceedings of the Senate in their Executive capacity, has been removed from so much of the journals of the Senate as relate to the nomination of Mr. Monroe as Secretary of State, by Mr. Madison. We make the following extract from these proceedings, embracing all of them that we think important:

THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1811.

The Senate took into consideration the Message of the President of the United States of yesterday, nominating James Monroe, and others to offices.

Mr. Giles submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the following be agreed to and inserted amongst the rules of the Senate for conducting Executive business:

"In all cases of nominations, where the person nominated shall have been previously employed in the disbursement of public moneys, a statement of his public accounts shall be laid before the Senate, from the proper Department, before a vote shall pass in favor of such nomination;" which was read and considered:

And, after debate, and on motion, the further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

A motion was made by Mr. Giles, to postpone the further consideration of the Message of the President of the United States, of yesterday, nominating James Monroe, and others, to offices, for the purpose of adopting the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, a statement of the accounts of James Monroe, Esquire, with the United States, during his several foreign missions."

And, after debate, the motion was withdrawn.

A motion was made, by Mr. Giles, that the nomination of James Monroe, Esq. contained in the Message of the President of the United States, of yesterday, be referred to a select committee, for the purpose of inquiry, and to report thereon:

And, on the question to agree thereto—

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 34, Nays 7.

Ordered, That Mr. Giles, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Bibb, be the Committee.

MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1811.

Mr. Giles, from the Committee to whom was referred, on the 14th inst. the nomination of James Monroe to be Secretary for the Department of State, reported, "That they have examined the accounts of Mr. Monroe, while acting as a Foreign Minister, and find nothing therein to justify the rejection of the nomination."

Whereupon, on the question, Will the Senate consent and advise to the appointment, agreeably to the nomination?"

It was unanimously determined in the affirmative—Yeas 30.

On motion by Mr. Tait,

The Yeas and Nays having been required by one fifth of the Senators present, those who voted, are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bradley, Campbell, of Ohio, Campbell, of Tennessee, Condict, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith, of Md. Smith, of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.

So it was

Resolved, That the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment of James Monroe, agreeably to the nomination.

An apt Query.—A Boston paper inquires whether "In mentioning as calculated to injure President Monroe, the aggregate of money he has received for public services for the fifty years he has been on duty, his accuser has not forgot to include his pay as a Cadet and Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War."

Another query worth a page of argument might be asked:

If Mr. Monroe has been guilty of the enormous embezzelments laid to his charge, and of having received so much more public money than any other individual, how comes it, (admitting as his accuser is compelled to, that his habits have not been expensive, or his style of living extravagant) that he is about to retire from the service of his country, like William Pitt, comparatively a poor man; while many others of the public servants, who have received less compensation and whose means were originally less than those of Mr. Monroe, have comparatively become enriched?

It is a singular fact that since the adoption of the present constitution *two states only* have supplied Presidents for the Union—viz. Virginia and Massachusetts. Of the first five Presidents, Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, only *one* ever had a *Son*, who is now elected the Sixth President of the United States—and that during the lifetime of his father.

A letter from a gentlemen in Shelby county, Kentucky, to a gentleman in Middletown, Penn. states that DESHA, the murderer of Mr. Baker, has broken jail and escaped, since the trial. It is hoped that an accurate description may be given of him, and that extra vigilance will be exercised throughout our country to arrest so foul a monster.

The following is the Address of Col. Wm. Polk, of Raleigh, to Gen. Lafayette, on the visit which the General made to the Statue of Washington.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE:—Charged by my fellow citizens with the grateful duty of offering you a cordial welcome to the Capitol of their State; I know that I express the universal sentiment, in adding, that your arrival in the bosom of our country is one of the most acceptable events that could have occurred in our day and generation.

Deeply sensible as they are of the inestimable blessings they enjoy under a free Constitution, they would yet be unworthy of them, did they not frequently recur to the circumstances under which their foundation was laid—to the vicissitudes of toil, privation, and suffering, through which they were gained—and, above all, cherish a lively feeling of gratitude toward those, whose patriotic spirit and heroic daring put every thing to risque, but honor, to build up the heritage of freedom for their posterity.

It is impossible to review the history of these times, and not dwell with delight on the name and services of Lafayette, who, animated with the purest love of liberty, relinquished what ordinary minds esteem the choicest blessings of life, to aid in its defence—quitting family, friends, fortune and country, to encounter the perils of a military life, in an unequal and almost hopeless contest; and who, in the darkest period of the Revolution, instead of being appalled at the extent of the danger, derived new ardor from the gathering storm.

We can never forget, General, how much we owe to your skill and gallantry, in the field, to the strength your countenance and example inspired to our just but desponding cause—the successful issue of your generous efforts to procure for it the aid of your brave and high minded countrymen, and the emotions of joy you expressed, when you communicated to the army, the first intelligence, that your sovereign had become the ally of these infant States.

The inevitable lot of mortality, has left but few of your brave companions in arms in this State, and from them, time has ravaged most of the strength, that war and wounds had left. Yet they have come from their distant homes to participate in the general joy on your arrival, and once more to gladden their sight with the view of their beloved leader. That aged and honored group, whose furrowed cheeks are bedewed with the tears of mingled joy and gratitude, and whom you see drawn, by a reverential sympathy, towards the sculptured resemblance of the Father of his Country, are impatient to clasp you to their hearts, to recall themselves to your remembrance, and to forget, for a moment, the infirmities of age in retracing those well fought fields, where their youthful blood flowed freely with your own, to cement the foundations of this republic.

To those who did not witness, history has presented a faithful record of your disinterested and persevering services in our cause; and all have felt a correspondent interest in your life and fortunes, amidst the great events which have agitated Europe, since your return thither. They have mourned over your personal sufferings, but they have been consoled, by the reflection, that no adverse fortune could make you cease to be the steady and incorruptible friend of Rational Liberty, and the empire of the laws; and by the certainty, that the same just views of human society and strong benevolence of heart, that governed your honorable career in America, would preside over it, in Europe; and enshrine you in the affections of all the enlightened friends of man. The excellence of the Government you assisted in establishing, would be manifest to all nations, could they witness its practical operation in securing the happiness and elevating the character of its citizens, in giving a useful direction to their physical powers, and developing their moral energies.

It is our warmest and cordial wish that your visit to a people, whom you have so greatly benefited, may be attended with every circumstance that can render it happy, and that the evening of your days may be solaced by the consciousness, that a virtuous life, and a generous devotion to their cause, has secured you the gratitude of ten millions of freemen.

To which the General made the following reply:

When, after an absence of forty-seven years, I find myself again on the soil of North Carolina—on this interesting spot, then a sort of wilderness, now the seat of government, old remembrances, long cherished, connections of our revolutionary times, mingle with present gratitude to enhance my enjoyments in the kind and honorable welcome, conferred upon me by the people of this State, by the citizens of this metropolis.

The toils and dangers to which you have allusion, my dear sir, as I felt myself happy to share them in common with my companions in arms, so they are now recollections the more pleasing when offered in presence of several of my dear surviving comrades, and by one of them with whom I shared the honor to shed our blood in our American cause, the cause of mankind.

The value you are pleased to attribute to my exertions, and your approbation of my conduct in both hemispheres, are highly gratifying. While I cordially join in your wishes, I hope I do not deceive myself, when I corroborate your expectations, that the example of American liberty, prosperity and happiness, will not be lost on the other side of the Atlantic.

In the mean while, and before the Statue of our great and beloved Chief, I beg you, sir, and the numerous friends by whom I delight to be so kindly surrounded, to accept the tribute of my respectful and affectionate acknowledgments.

DIED,

At his seat in Medford, Mass. on the 1st of March, John Brooks, Esq. former Governor of that state, in the 73d year of his age.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

12 hhds. St. Croix Sugar
15 do. New Orleans ditto
44 bags prime Green Coffee
36 do. 2d quality ditto
Loaf Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Tea
Pimento, Pepper, Indigo
Cut Nails, Iron, Wine Bottles, &c. &c.
50 casks Lime

For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.

March 15.—6-4t

Tredwell, Kissam, & Co.

No. 245, Pearl Street, New-York,

Have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool;

20 Casks Hoes, Carolina
100 doz. Spades
100 doz. Shovels
50 bags Trace Chains
4 casks English Wagon Boxes
10 do. Wood Screws
3 do. Table Knives and Forks, Ivory, Buck, Stag, &c.
3 do. Pen, Pocket, Spanish and Cotton Knives,
2 do. Shoe, Bread and Butcher's Knives
5 cases Guns
2 do. do. with Percussion Lock
4 casks flat bottom Brass Candlesticks
60 doz. Scythe Blades, Waldron's, Goddard's, &c.
10 do. do. do. Patent Cast Steel
3 casks Hand and Pannel Saws

Also on Hand,

Mill, Cross Cut and Pit Saws
Glue, Hide Whips,
Short and long bit Axes, approved makers
Frying Pans, Wire and Hair Seives
Cotton and Wool Cards
Cut Nails, assorted, 3d to 40d
Hollow-ware, Pots, Bake Pans, Spiders, Skillets, &c.

And a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and LOOKING GLASSES, for sale in parcels to suit the country trade. 6 5t

Tobacco at Auction.

ON Thursday the 24th inst. at the Auction Store of the subscribers, will be sold at public auction, on a credit of ninety days, for approved endorsed notes, negotiable at the U. States Bank in this place,

60 hhds Leaf Tobacco
250 kegs Manufactured ditto
10 hhds. Tobacco Stems

A parcel of loose Leaf Tobacco, and sundry articles belonging to the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

By order of Jno. M. Dobbin and William Cameron, Trustees.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, 16th March, 1825.—6-1t

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Qua'ty rated.*	*From D.*	*From C.*	*To D.*	*To C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1		1	25
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		42		45
Peach,	-	do.		50		55
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		5½		6
Beeswax -	-	do.		32		33
Butter, -	-	do		10		15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,		20		24
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		20		21
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		16		19
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		15		16½
Corn, - -	-	bushel		45		50
Copperas -	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax -	-	do		15		17
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		90		92½
Flour Superfine	-	barrel.	4	3		5
Fine,	-	do	4	2		4½
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4	00		
Mullet	-	do	5	00		
Feathers -	-	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country, -	-	do		43		45
Ginger -	-	lb		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5		6	
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	50		
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard -	-	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		8		9
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	2	50		
Molasses, -	-	gallon,		28		30
Nutmegs -	-	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		6½		
Wrought	-	do		18		20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats, -	-	bush		35		40
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8	00	9	00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper, -	-	lb.		21		
Pimento, -	-	do		25		
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		42½		45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins -	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags -	-	lb.		2		6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9		10½	
Common,	-	do	8		9	
Loaf, -	-	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		75		80
Turks Island,	-	do		65		75
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		6½		
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		18
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-Petre -	-	do		12		15
Tallow, -	-	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson, -	-	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3	4	3	4
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x -	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.		65		
Wheat, new -	-	bush.		80		85
Whiskey, - -	-	gallon,		32½		38
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

REMARK.

We quote Cotton at ½ a cent advance on the prices of last week.

Notice.

THE subscriber having a few hours of leisure in each day, would be pleased to occupy them in writing for any person disposed to furnish him employment, for a moderate compensation.

WM. CAMERON.

March 15.—6-3t

For Sale,

11 hhds. Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
1500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 Sacks Liverpool ditto,
70 bbls. Mackrel, No. 2 & 3
10 do. N. E. Rum,
474 Spanish Hides.

by ANGUS TAYLOR,

March 16, 1825.—6-tf

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has lately made large additions to his stock of Blanks, having now on hand between two and three hundred quires, and he will execute, immediately, orders for Blanks of any description which may not be on hand. He solicits the patronage of Clerks of Courts and others.

It will be his endeavor, also, to execute Job Printing in the shortest time and neatest manner practicable; and, his assortment of Job Type being large and handsome, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their printing

March 15.—6—

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therin expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken letters of administration on the estate of Angus McAlpin deceased, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the county of Cumberland, March term, 1825, will sell, at the late residence of the said McAlpin, on the 31st instant, the following property, to wit, Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Fodder, and Peas, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given for all sums over two dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

WM. SEWELL, *Adm'r.*

March 12, 1825.

Further Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate will come forward within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

WM. SEWELL, *Adm'r.*

March 12.—6-2tpd

Bridge Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decretal order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, made at September Term, 1824, I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th day of February next, that valuable Bridge across Lower Little river, called and known by the name of "*M'Arthur's Bridge;*" on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Hillsborough.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

January 7.—1-tf.

Further Postponement.

THE sale of the above Bridge is postponed until Monday the 4th day of April next.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.

County Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons holding claims of any and every description, by ticket, order, or otherwise however, against the county of Cumberland, that they be and appear at the Court House at any day from Monday, 28th of March, to Saturday, 28th of May, 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk of the County Court such their evidences of debt, in order that he may make a list and record thereof, for the information of the Court, and to the end they may take steps for the payment thereof, as the means of the county may and will permit.

By Order.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.—6-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

Alexander McKay vs. John McKay. } Original attachment. Sheriff's return, "levied on the following lands: 590 acres on both sides of Horser's creek, including a mill seat and dam; 320 acres, including the big pocoson on Little river; an undivided half of 600 acres on Crane's creek; 200 acres on the Mirey Branch.—25th February, 1825. And summoned John Armstrong as garnishee."

IT appearing to the Court that John McKay, the defendant, is an inhabitant of another state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the 'Carolina Observer,' printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy and plead, on or before the first Monday in June next, or judgment will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand and the property levied on condemned and sold to his recovery.

Witness, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1825.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 16—6-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Murdoch Martin, Executor of John Martin, deceased vs. John Murchison. } Original attachment, levied on 250 acres of Land on both sides of Richland creek, joining the lands of Hugh Kelly and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Observer, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the defendant may have notice to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plantiff's demand.

CORN DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 16.—6-6t

POETRY.

EARLY HAUNTS.

In all its wanderings, still the heart is true
To that loved scene, where its young feelings grew:
E'en when its withered hopes around it fall,
Like faded wreaths in some forsaken hall,
Still, o'er the waste of sorrow, unforgot,
Green and unfading blooms that hallowed spot:
Its memory steals along life's sullen stream,
As breaks o'er clouded seas the setting beam.
Though brighter lands beyond the ocean lie,
And softer scenes there woo the raptured eye,
Yet to the pilgrim's heart they cannot bring
The charm that breathed in youth from each fair thing,
Around the haunts, where passed his infant hours,
Where life and feeling seemed to dwell in flowers;
A voice in every breeze—in leaves that hung
Upon the waving woods, a whispering tongue;
When heaven and earth seemed joined, the skies to rest
On ocean's margin, and the mountain crest;
When, in the silent night, his infant glance
Was cast in wonder on the blue expanse,
And gazing on the stars, so bright and fair,
He wished, e'en then, for wings to waft him there:
With tiny hands, stretched upwards to its dome,
E'en then the heart hath sighed for its high home,
And wept for other worlds, ere yet its tear
Was shed o'er sorrows, all undreamt of here;
Ere yet it knew that, launched on life's rough wave,
Its bark must drift to that dark port—the grave.

From the Washington City Gazette.

Give me a demijohn of gall,
A pen of cane reed, split with a broad axe,
A sheet of paper broad as Congress Hall,
And vig'rous nerves as tough as cobbler's wax.
Let me be starved, and poor, and meanly clad,
Encircle me with duns to make me mad,
Coddle my skullpit with the flames of brandy,
Then let me write how much I hate a Dandy.

Ye mincing, squinting, smockfaced, pretty things,
With corsetts laced as tight as fiddle strings;
Choak'd as a toad and supple as a cat,
About the *waist* D sharp, the *pate* B flat;
Ye cringing, superserviceable slaves,
Ye self-complacent, brainless, heartless knaves;
Ye lizard-looking apes with catfish gills,
Ye scoundrels go and pay your *Tailors' Bills*.

Mansion Hotel,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, formerly in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate travellers and boarders. He tenders his thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received; and, in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders. His rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy, attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of country merchants and planters to call;—it is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His Bar will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of Liquors. His Table with the best the Country and market afford; his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1825.

A CARD.

I HAVE pleasure in stating that the Mansion Hotel in this town has undergone a thorough purification, and is re-occupied by Mr. Jordan.

The public may rest satisfied that there is no danger of contracting the contagion of the late epidemic disease, either at the Hotel or any other place in Fayetteville.

BENJ. ROBINSON,
Health Officer.

Feb. 23, 1825—4-4t

Equity Sales.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable Court of Equity, of the County of Cumberland, State of North Carolina, in the suit in said court depending, wherein the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina are complainants, and John M'Kay, jr. and Colin M'Rae are defendants, there will be sold, at public auction, at the Court House of the county aforesaid, in the town of Fayetteville, at 10 A. M. of Monday the 7th of March next, under the direction and superintendance of the undersigned, certain seven tracts of land lying and being in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, containing in all 2048 acres, more or less, conveyed by deed of mortgage, by said John M'Kay, jun. to the aforesaid complainants. On one of these tracts is the house and plantation late and now in the occupancy of Hugh Campbell, Esq.

Also two small tracts of land, in all about 70 acres, more or less, in said county, conveyed by deed of mortgage, by said Colin M'Rae, to said complainants.

These lands will be divided and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Plots or plans of such division will in a few days be furnished, and may be seen at the Bank of North Carolina, in Fayetteville, and at the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity, at the Court House in Fayetteville. Terms of sale, one, two and three years credit, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bond with security, to be approved of by the undersigned, and executing deeds of mortgage to the Clerk and Master and his successor in office, for the further and more effectually securing the payment of such bonds.

JOHN HOGG, *C. & M. E.*

Cumberland county, sc. } 98-tm5
Jan. 18, 1825.

Sale Postponed.

Circumstances have occurred that render it necessary that the above sale be postponed to Monday the 4th of April next ensuing, when the same will be made at the Court House in Fayetteville, commencing at 11 A. M. of that day.

J. HOGG, *C. & M. E.*

Feb. 28, 1825—3-tA1

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office.

65 kegs Cut Nails assorted
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

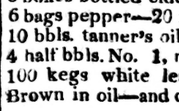
I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO
A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.
JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

☞ **The Wagon Yard on Hay Street** is open for the reception of visiters, affording great comfort and convenience to those who call—price 25 cents for a day and night.

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

GALES'S
NORTH-CAROLINA,
ALMANACKS,
For the Year of our Lord,
1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by
STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.
Fayetteville, Sept. 30—382tf.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

J. HUSKE,
HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 keg's cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO
A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

*August 4—74**

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette.
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:
Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf
N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

August 16.—76tf By O. P. S.

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—383tf.

E. E. Lewis,

HAS received by the last arrivals TWENTY BALES of Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids, Stripes and Checks.
20 cases of Straw Bonnets—100 nests bandboxes, 1000 doz. fine ivory-shell and imitation combs, very cheap—100 plaid cloaks.
The above with a very general assortment of DRY GOODS are offered wholesale or retail at a small advance from cost.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

Crockery.

JUST received, per the Gen. Brock, direct from Liverpool, 20 casks well assorted Crockery, consisting of plates; blue and green edged cups and saucers; blue printed and painted bowls; blue, printed, painted, and dipt jugs, mugs, &c. &c.
For sale low.
WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

NEW GOODS.

133 *PACKAGES*, of well selected DRY GOODS, for this Market; just opened and for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on terms to suit purchasers.

Merchants from the country, are invited to call and examine the Goods and Prices.

E. E LEWIS.

Fayetteville, October 14—384tf

R. F. YARBROUGH
OFFERS FOR SALE,
8 hhds. prime Jamaica Coffee,
30 bags " Porto Rico and Cuba ditto
14 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
10 bbls. do. do.
5 do. Loaf do.
40 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
2500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Turks Island ditto,
Dupont's Powder,
Lead, Cotton Bagging, Castings, &c. &c.
March 2—4-tf

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee.
For sale by J. HUSKE.

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9—79tf.

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31. 56tf

100 Tons Log wood,
For sale by,
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—382tf.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3.—51tf.

For Sale.

A House and 95 acres of land, situated on Indian Hill, five miles from town, and contiguous to one of the best springs in the county, known as the Indian Springs. The House was built for a summer's residence; has a kitchen attached to it, and under the same roof, with a good stone chimney, about four acres of the land cleared. This place is noted for health, having been resorted to for twenty years. Terms very low Apply to
WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23—3-6t.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

Willis Creek District.

I SHALL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in April next, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs.

Acres.	*Situation.*	*By whom given in.*	*Tax.*
50	Ceder creek,	Benj. Chasten,	$0 12
222	Cape Fear & Willis c'k,	James Carroll,	1 84
780	Harrison's Creek,	Jonathan Hare,	1 73
227	Turnbull,	Wm. Magee,	1 05
397	East side Cape Fear	Drury Moulton & Jno. Thames for minors,	5 75
300	Joining the same,		
1-3 of 500	do. do.		
540	East side Lyon's c'k	Jno. Thames for his children.	5 70
100	Lockarnay,		
3	Mouth of Lyon's c'k,		

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*
By ISAAC NEWBERRY, *D. Sheriff.*

February 23, 1825.—3-tt

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d of May next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs, viz:

278 acres on Cape Fear; listed by John Atkins, jr. Taxes, $8 10
123 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Thomas Branch 3 57
100 acres on Mill creek; listed by Ceily Gilbert 46
106 acres on Hay Meadow; listed by George Luther 69
150 acres on Hector's creek; listed by Isham Prince 69
150 acres on ditto; listed by Timothy Spence for B. Johnston 69
125 acres on Mill creek; listed by Elisha Spence 2 14
1397 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Redick Stephens for J. Leach 12 20
1276 acres on Hector's creek; listed by John Spence, sen. 2 78
410 acres on Beaver Dam, listed by S. Senter for heirs of Wm. Hays 1 89
483 acres on Butler's creek; listed by Jones Stephens 2 07
100 acres on Jumping Run; listed by Alex. Clark 1 31
595 acres on Barbacue; listed by Neill Clark 1 15
470 acres on Duncan's creek; listed by Colin Cameron 3 59
487½ acres on the Cypress; listed by Neil Kelly 3 59
100 acres on Jumping run; listed by Neill M'Neill 2 90
462½ acres on Upper Little river; listed by Daniel Ray 2 31
150 acres on Jumping run, listed by Nancy Stewart 5 35
1100 acres on Neill's creek, formerly the heirs of Stephen Johnston, not listed 2 10
360 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly Benjamin Beard's, not listed 1 66
200 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly the heirs of A Grizzard, not listed 1 84
300 acres on the Pond branch; formerly the heirs of Nicholas Prince, not listed 1 38
175 acres on Hector's creek; belonging to John Rogers, not listed 1 61
200 acres on Hector's creek; formerly William Morrison's, not listed 1 84
100 acres on Barbacue; formerly Thomas Cameron's, not listed 1 45
735 acres on Barbacue; belonging to Alexander Cameron, not listed 3 30

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'f.*
By LEWIS ROBINSON, *D. Sh'f.*

December 10, 1824—3-tf

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Steam Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7.—392tf

Quantico Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next,
And completed in a few minutes.

SCHEME:

1	$10,000	$10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760 Prizes.		$79,170
15,600 Blanks.		
24,360 Tickets, at $3 25,		$79,170

Whole Tickets $3 25—Half $1 62½—Quarter $0 81¼.

Until Tuesday the 22d inst. after which time, they will be sold at Four Dollars.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lottery, will be received at
The Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Feb. 17—2-tf

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
392tf *with the Will annex'd.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Saddlery Store.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their former stand, (opposite the Mansion Hotel,) to the New Store, opposite the LA FAYETTE HOTEL, Hay Street, where they have just received, in addition to their former STOCK, a lare supply of

Sole and harness leather
Skirting and hog skins
Calf skins & shoe binding
Large English sheep skins
Common do do
Cochineal and wood red morocco
Green and yellow do
Black Curracoa do
Ladies' and men's saddles
Saddle bags and valices
Black and russett bridles
Martingales
Hard leather trunks
Hair trunks
Black varnish
Plated coach and gig harness mounting
Japanned do do do
Plated bridle bits
Stirrup irons,
Spurs
Saddle moulding
Brass spurs
Stirrup irons
Tacks
Cut tacks
Saddle trees
Straining webs
Cotton and worsted webs
Saddlers hammers
Pincers
Knives
Needles
Spring thong gig whips
Plated mounted do
Coach do
Twig do

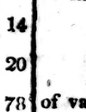
Which they will sell low for cash, cotton or approved paper. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Fayetteville, October 7—393tf

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Carter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.


Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit,

392tf B. W. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb.

Be it known, that on this day we, ... ron and James Townes, trading under ... Cameron & Townes, have dissolved ... in trade. And for the purpose of ... siness to a close, and of providing for ... of the debts we owe, we have here... and do appoint, Wm. Cameron our ... and in our behalf, to settle all Books, ... other vouchers and papers belonging ... with power in the said agent to call ... ther of us for advice or explanation ... tion relating to said concern, and to ... much of the partnership property as ... expedient, and the funds thence ari... towards the liquidation of our debts.

J. A. C...
JAS. T...

Notice is hereby g...

To all those indebted to the late firm ... & Townes, to come forward immediately ... their respective accounts.

WM. CA...
Agent for the late firm of Cameron ...
Fayetteville, Feb. 23.—3tf

Education.

THE subscriber being employed to ... of the school on Hay Mount, will ... first Monday in January for the reception ... The terms, per quarter, will be the same ... Academy, to be paid in advance. Having ... al years experience in this business, he ... esif that he will be able to give general ... the greatest attention will be paid to ... and improvement of those committed to ... For further information inquire of Mr. ... and Mr. W. L. M'Neill, of this place.

F. A. ...

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 18—394tf.

A Runaway

TAKEN up, on the 29th of December, ... calls himself *AUSTIN*, a Bla... trade, he says he belongs to Mrs. Martha ... of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. He ... feet nine inches high, stout made, ... good English and pretty intelligent; says ... mistress on the 24th of December; he is ... land county Jail, Fayetteville, N. C. ... is requested to come forward, prove ... pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BL...

January 30—99tf

Packets for Philadelp...

THE subscriber having established ... Packets, between Philadelphia and ... ton, N. C. takes this method to acquaint ... lic, that a vessel will leave Wilmington ... Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce ... for this conveyance, will be received and ... ed by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayet... C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilm... C. at the lowest rates of freight, and ... possible. Having three good vessels in ... commanded by careful captains, well acquai... the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the ... dation of passengers. He therefore trus... with encouragement. Philadelphia with... rons, has become so great a manufactur... that cotton can be sold to some extent, ... tage to the owners, the consumption ... sent about twenty thousand bales per ... will no doubt be soon greater.

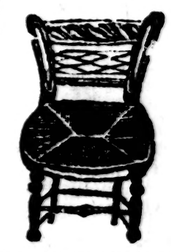
JAMES PATTON
Commission M...
No. 23, North Front Street, Ph...
September 30—382tf

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fay... on the night of the 18th ... last, a SORREL HORSE, ... years old, upwards of 15 ha... has a star in his face, and is a little hip-sh... on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, part...

The above reward will be paid for the ... of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or ... Tyburn in Fayetteville. THOS. ...
Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan. 18—99-tf

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the ... in general, that having finished the ... of the State House in Raleigh, he has re... Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ... furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of ... and Chair making, at the shortest notice, ... ness and dispatch, at less prices than can ... chased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the ... line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROL...
ROBESON COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity Fall Term, ...

MALCOM PATTERSON & WIFE,
vs.
COLL MURPHY and the Adm'rs of Dan'l Bu...

IT appearing to the Court that Coll Murp... of the defendants in the bill of complaint ... ed, lives without the limits of this state: ... that publication be made in the Carolina ... for three months, for Coll Murphy to appear ... next Term of this Court to answer, plead ... mur to said bill. *Copy*, JAS. STORM, C...

December 23, 1824—394 3m

Salt Works for Sale.

FOR SALE, a tract of Land ... Sound, comprising 450 acres, on ... are 9000 feet of Salt Works, and ... and commodious Dwelling House, ... Out Houses, Barns, &c. The Salt ... require four hands to tend them, and ... an average product of 2600 bushels ... The nearness of this place to the ... (being distant but two miles) renders ... transportation of salt, to market, ... convenient. The situation enjoys the ... al advantages of Sound places, in ... dance of Fish, Oysters, &c. As I am ... birous of removing from the state, ... sell the above described property for ... *thirds less than cost.*

Terms will be accommodating.

JOHN Q. MACNE...

Wilmington, Feb. 9, 1825—2-6t.